OBSERVATIONS ON THE HOOKLETS OF CYSTICERCUS CELLULOSAE IN MAN

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In May, 1908, Drs. Campbell and Thomson, of Jammalamadagu, Madras, kindly presented to the museum a specimen of *Cysticercus allulosae* in the pectoral muscle of man. The size of the connective



Fig. t. Cysticircus cellulosire. Pectoral muscle of man. Natural size.

tissue capsules of the cysts varied from 15-21 mm. long by 8-10 mm. broad (fig. 1). Recently I proceeded to examine a scolex extracted from its bladder with a view to making certain of the diagnosis. I was surprised accordingly, on examining a specimen, to find only sixteen hooklets instead of twenty-two to thirty-two, which is the number given by various authorities as comprising the limits of variation. It was possible that one circle of hooklets was absent, but on measuring, this explanation, taken also in connection with what will appear later, is hardly possible.

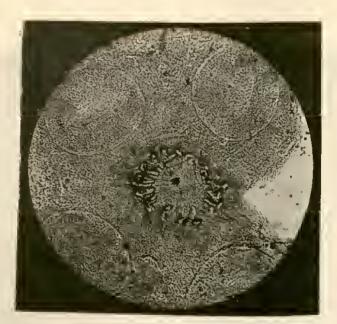


Fig. 2.—Circle of hooklets of the same. \times 80 approximately.

- 1. Pectoral cysticercus (fig. 2). Sixteen hooklets. The size of the hooks varied from $108.0(?)\mu-144.0\mu$. As will be seen from the appended protocols, there was no sharp demarcation between small and large hooks, but hooklets of various sizes also occurred, e.g., 120.6μ , 120.6μ , 133.2μ , 136.8μ .
- 2. Pectoral cysticercus. Twenty-one hooklets found. The range of variation was in this case greater, viz., from $104'4-122'4\mu$ for what might be called small hooks, and from $154'8-165'6\mu$ for the large.

3. Pectoral cysticercus. Hooklets twenty. Only a few hooks were measured, three small, varying from 108'0-111'6 μ , and five large, varying from 144'0-151'2 μ .

4. Pectoral cysticercus. Twenty hooklets. In this case, as in case No. 1, it is hardly possible to separate the hooks into a large and small series, as hooks of an intermediate size occur. Thus hooks of the following sizes were measured 122'5, 129'5, 133'0, 140, 143'5, 147'0, 150'5, 153'5 \mu.

I next examined a specimen of *C. cellulosae* from the brain and a specimen from the tongue; both from natives of Madras and presented

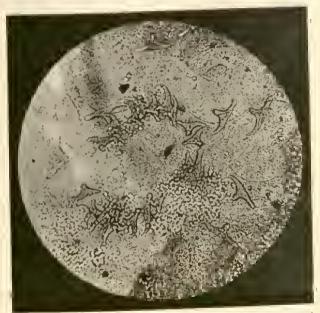


Fig. 3.-Cysticercus cellulosae from brain. × 80 approximately.

to the museum by Major Williams, I.M.S., and compared them with the hooks of 7. solium in man and C. cellulosae from the pig.

5. Brain cysticercus (fig. 3). Hooklets twenty-eight. The 'small' range from 104'6-118'8 \mu; the 'large' from 151'2-162'0 \mu, so that there is a fairly well marked line of separation.

6. Tongue cysticereus (fig. 4). One month's duration. Hooklets twenty-two (? two missing). The small range from 108:0-122:4\mu. The large from 140:4-151:2\mu. The range of variation is not so great,

nor is the line of separation between the small and large so marked as in the brain cysticercus.

7. Pig muscle cysticercus. Twenty-five hooklets found. Ten hooklets were measured. The size of the small was constant, viz., 126μ . That of the large was also constant, viz., 175μ , so that separation between large and small was quite distinct.



Fig. 4.-Cysticercus cellulosae from tongue. × 80 approximately.

8. T. solium. Twenty-five hooklets were found. Eighteen of these were measured. The small range from $115^{\circ}2^{-1}40^{\circ}4^{\mu}$ and the large from $183^{\circ}6^{-1}87^{\circ}2^{\mu}$, so that the line of separation is again distinct, though it is noticeable that the size of the hooklets is distinctly larger than in the case of the cysticercus in the pig's muscle.

It would appear, therefore, from these observations that in C. cellulosae in man there is an irregularity of development affecting both the number of the hooklets and, more especially, their size.

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